UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22846
29 July 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 29 JULY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and with reference to the letter from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations contained in document A/45/1040-S/22833, I have the honour to inform you that the Kuwaiti violations of the provisions of the cease-fire between the two countries under Security Council resolution 687 (1991) which are mentioned in our letters contained in documents S/22719 and S/22755 were not a mere hypothesis on the part of Iraq but one that was confirmed to us by the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) and one that it communicated to the Kuwaiti authorities at the time.

In informing you of this fact, I should like to point out to you that any violation of Iraqi airspace by warplanes coming from Kuwaiti airspace after the entry into force of the cease-fire is regarded as a Kuwaiti breach under the rules of international law whether such aircraft are Kuwaiti or not.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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Security Council

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S/22847
29 July 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 29 JULY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft continue to violate Iraqi airspace, as follows:

I

1. United States air activity inside Iraqi airspace on 26/27 July 1991 amounted to 32 sorties flown by 13 two-aircraft formations, one four-aircraft formation and two single aircraft at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at various altitudes.

2. Air activity centred over Arbil, Dohuk and northern Mosul, and it had the purpose of observation and provocation inasmuch as one formation consisting of four F-16s flew over the Tall Afar airfield at low altitude.

II

1. United States air activity inside Iraqi airspace on 27/28 July 1991 amounted to 15 sorties flown by seven two-aircraft formations and one single aircraft at speeds of 700 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 500 to 5,500 metres.

2. Flights were centred over Amadiyah, Dohuk, Arbil, Tall Afar and Mosul, and they had the purpose of observation and provocation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/22848
29 July 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 29 JULY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SRI LANKA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and, with reference to latter's note No. SCPC/7/91 (4-1) dated 3 July 1991, has the honour to state that, in accordance with guidelines contained in Security Council document S/22660 of 2 June 1991, the Government of Sri Lanka has complied fully with Security Council resolution 687 (1991), in particular paragraph 24.

91-24264 2533e (E)

UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/22849
29 July 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 29 JULY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SINGAPORE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Singapore to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and, with reference to his note SCPC/7/91/4-1 of 3 July 1991, has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the Republic of Singapore, in full conformity with the spirit and letter of Security Council resolution 700 (1991), strictly abides by the prohibitions against the sale or supply of arms to Iraq. The Republic of Singapore has imposed comprehensive economic sanctions on Iraq since August 1990 via the Prohibition of Imports and Exports (Iraq) Order 1990 which prohibits the imports and exports of all goods, including arms, from and to Iraq. Singapore continues to strictly enforce these sanctions.

91-24270 3161a (E)

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/46/328
S/22850
29 July 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Item 24 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN CAMBODIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 29 July 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement of the ASEAN Foreign Ministers on the Cambodian question, issued at Kuala Lumpur on 19 July 1991 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 24 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sedfrey A. ORDONEZ
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/46/150.

ANNEX

Statement of the ASEAN Foreign Ministers on the Cambodian question, issued at Kuala Lumpur on 19 July 1991

1. The Foreign Ministers reviewed the situation in Cambodia and noted that, with the convening of the Meeting of the Supreme National Council (SNC) at Jakarta from 2 to 4 June 1991, important developments have taken place. They noted with satisfaction that the meeting of the SNC at Pattaya from 24 to 26 June 1991, convened and presided by His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, had generated a momentum in advancing the peace process towards a comprehensive political settlement.

2. They welcomed the Informal Meeting of the SNC at Beijing, on 17 July 1991, to which representatives of the United Nations Secretary-General and the two Co-Chairmen of the Paris Conference on Cambodia (PCC) were invited. They were greatly encouraged by the further progress made at this meeting, particularly the unanimous election of H.R.H. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of the SNC in a spirit of compromise and national reconciliation.

3. They believe that the SNC's decision to establish its headquarters in Phnom Penh should enable it to function, throughout the transitional period, as the unique legitimate body and source of authority in which the independence, sovereignty and unity of Cambodia is embodied, as stipulated in the Joint Statement of the Jakarta Informal Meeting on Cambodia of 10 September 1990.

4. The Foreign Ministers reiterated their support for the efforts of the Co-Chairmen of the PCC, the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and the United Nations Secretary-General, and encouraged them to continue assisting the Cambodian parties to reach agreement on the unresolved issues in the draft agreements based on the Permanent Five Framework Document. They expressed their hope that the two Co-Chairmen would be able to reconvene, as soon as feasible, the Paris Conference on Cambodia.

5. The Foreign Ministers strongly emphasized the need for national reconciliation among the Cambodian parties and called on them to intensify efforts to seek compromise among themselves to resolve the issues left outstanding after the consultations between the Co-Chairmen and the SNC members at Jakarta from 2 to 4 June 1991.

6. The Foreign Ministers look forward to the SNC assuming the Cambodian seat at the forty-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly and welcomed the SNC's decision to send a delegation headed by H.R.H. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to that session.

7. The Foreign Ministers emphasized that, at this crucial stage, it is important that all efforts be made to ensure that the momentum of the peace process be maintained. They noted, in particular, that it is necessary to take cognizance of the SNC, as it is now constituted and functioning, and to extend the required international support. Towards this end, the Foreign Ministers decided that all ASEAN countries would respond positively to the SNC's invitation to accredit representatives to the SNC.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22851
29 July 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 23 JULY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ECUADOR TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Ecuador to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and, with reference to note SCPC/7/91(4-1) of 3 July 1991, has the honour to inform him that the Government of Ecuador, in keeping with the principles of international law, observes and respects all decisions legally adopted by the United Nations and its bodies. Ecuador strictly observes all resolutions of the Security Council, including the prohibitions contained in paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991).

Accordingly, the competent national authorities and organizations have been specifically instructed to ensure compliance with and implementation of those prohibitions, in accordance with the Ecuadorian legislation in force.

91-24252 2459i (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22852
29 July 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 26 JULY 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF MALTA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Acting Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to his note SCPC/7/91/4-1 of 3 July 1991 has the honour to inform that Malta strictly abides by the prohibition against the sale or supply of arms to Iraq, in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions.

91-24258 2458i (E)

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/1042
S/22853
30 July 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 153
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 29 July 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I should like to inform you that Iraq has deployed Hawk anti-aircraft missile batteries which are the property of the Kuwaiti Army in the areas surrounding the city of Baghdad. Since these missile batteries were seized by the Iraqi regime during its aggression against Kuwait and its brutal occupation of the country, it is obligated in accordance with Security Council resolution 686 (1991) and 687 (1991) to return them immediately and without delay.

Iraq's deployment of these weapons in such a provocative manner is a flagrant contravention of its obligations under the relevant Security Council resolutions, and it reveals a calculated intention to retain possession of these weapons.

We request you to make every possible effort to compel Iraq to withdraw and dismantle the aforesaid missile batteries and to return them immediately to the State of Kuwait.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Saad AL SALLAL
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22854
30 July 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The attached letter dated 30 July 1991 from the Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations was addressed to the President of the Security Council. In accordance with the request therein contained, the letter is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Annex

Letter dated 30 July 1991 from the Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward to you the statement of 30 July 1991 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I request that this letter, together with the enclosed statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) PAK Gil Yon
Ambassador
Permanent Observer

Enclosure

Statement issued on 30 July 1991 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

At present, the interest of mankind is converging on the subjects of reducing nuclear armaments, removing their danger and preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons on the globe.

The collossal amount of nuclear weapons deployed on the soil of south Korea and their danger make the Korean peninsula the world's focal point.

The international response to the joint statement recently issued by the political parties and public organizations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea clearly represents the concern of the peace-loving peoples of the world over the snowballing nuclear threat on the Korean peninsula and their desire for the denuclearization of this region.

Despite changes in the situation in different parts of the world, the situation on the Korean peninsula alone continues to be aggravated rather than alleviated. This is entirely attributed to the nuclear threat policy pursued by the United States against us and to the presence of its nuclear weapons.

The nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea not only pose a serious threat to the existence of our people but also constitute a grave danger to peace and security in Asia and the world.

Out of its noble desire to remove the danger of a nuclear war from the Korean peninsula and to contribute to the durable peace and security in our country, Asia and the world, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea took already long ago a series of peace initiatives, including the proposal to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula, and made sincere efforts for their materialization.

The changing situation today raises the establishment of a nuclear-free zone on the Korean peninsula as the mature demand that brooks no further delay.

The major nuclear weapons States, which consider the Korean peninsula their operational theatre for a nuclear showdown, are moving from confrontation to cooperation and are reaching agreements on the reduction of nuclear weapons. This fact affords a new objective possibility for turning the Korean peninsula into a zone free from nuclear weapons.

These days the United States takes the posture of not objecting in principle to the establishment of a nuclear-free zone on condition that the parties concerned reach an agreement thereof and expressing support for the proposal for establishing nuclear-free zones in the Middle East, South Asia and Africa.

We consider that, if the United States and the south Korean authorities take a fair approach to our peace initiatives, join us in our sincere efforts to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free zone and follow the current of the times, the source of the danger of a nuclear war can be rooted out without difficulty on the Korean peninsula.

It is with such expectation and conviction that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea puts forward the following new proposal for the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

1. The north and south of Korea shall agree on the establishment of a nuclear-free zone on the Korean peninsula and make a joint declaration thereof.

We consider that the north and south should negotiate all the legal and practical matters related to turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone and adopt a joint declaration with legal effect not later than the end of 1992.

We consider that the joint declaration should provide for a ban on the testing, manufacturing and possession of the nuclear weapons by the north and south, the prohibition of the development and passage of nuclear weapons and of the nuclear military exercises in the sphere of the nuclear-free zone of the Korean peninsula and the verification of the absence of nuclear weapons through inspections of the north and south.

2. The United States, and the Soviet Union and China, the nuclear weapons States neighbouring on the Korean peninsula, shall legally guarantee the nuclear-free status of the Korean peninsula, once an agreement is reached and a declaration is adopted to this effect.

The nuclear weapons States must stimulate the process of establishing a nuclear-free zone by expressing their willingness not to hinder the Korean peninsula from becoming a nuclear-free zone but guarantee such status.

Within one year after the north and south of Korea jointly declare the establishment of a nuclear-free zone, the nuclear weapons States should remove all factors contravening the nuclear-free status of the Korean peninsula and give assurances that they will not use or threaten to use nuclear weapons, as required by international law.

Particularly, the United States, the party that has deployed its nuclear weapons in south Korea, must take measures to withdraw these weapons in conformity with the requirement of the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

3. The non-nuclear weapons States in Asia shall support the conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone and respect its nuclear-free status.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is ready to hold bilateral or multilateral negotiations any time to discuss the matter of establishing a nuclear-free zone on the Korean peninsula.

This proposal is of weighty importance in eliminating the nuclear threat against us and strengthening the system of nuclear non-proliferation in the Korean peninsula and, furthermore, will make a substantial contribution to consolidating peace and security in Asia and the world.

If the Korean peninsula is turned into a nuclear-free zone, it will create a favourable phase for creating a nuclear-free zone in northeast Asia and lay down a basis for expanding the nuclear-free zone to the rest of the North East Asia region.

Proceeding from its anti-nuclear, peace-loving policy, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea solemnly declares at home and abroad its readiness to take all the necessary measures to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

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A/46/329
S/22855
30 July 1991
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Items 35, 54, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 67 and 68 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN THE REGION OF THE MIDDLE EAST
CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT
REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION
ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT
STRENGTHENING OF SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 29 July 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter from His Excellency Mr. Amre Moussa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, dated 21 July 1991, concerning the initiatives of arms limitation and disarmament in the Middle East.

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* A/46/150.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 35, 54, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 67 and 68 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohamed Noman GALAL
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.

/...

ANNEX

Letter dated 21 July 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt addressed to the Secretary-General

The world has in recent years been the scene of momentous and historic developments which have radically changed the climate of international relations. This change has been accompanied by progress whose significance resides in agreement on concrete measures for arms reduction and disarmament. These are all developments which will, we hope, have a positive impact at the international level and direct results at the regional level, particularly in areas of tension and conflict.

In this connection, Egypt has consistently affirmed that the Middle East region requires intensive efforts on the part of all nations of the region to initiate a peace process which will lead to a just solution of its unresolved problems - first and foremost being the question of Palestine - in such a way as to ensure peaceful coexistence between the various parties in an atmosphere of peace, stability and justice. This process may be accompanied by activity in the sphere of arms reduction and disarmament, the objective being to spare the region from superfluous threats. It is our conviction that the arms race in the region - including nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction - impedes and threatens peace efforts, besides constituting a serious threat to the region's future.

Accordingly, Egypt has since 1974 - in the context of the United Nations - called for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East. This call has been the object of a consensus in the General Assembly for over 10 years in succession. In addition, President Hosni Mubarak proposed in April 1990 that the Middle East should be declared a region free of all weapons of mass destruction, because it is Egypt's perception that threats to the region have continued to grow, particularly in the course of recent years, as a result of the accumulation of arms. This proposal was designed to reaffirm Egypt's role in evaluating the situation in the region and in contributing to the suggestion of practical and constructive solutions to counter any danger to which the region may be subjected.

The recent events in the Middle East induced many States to endorse our latest initiative, which was also endorsed by the Security Council in the context of its resolution 687 (1991). These developments also prompted a number of countries to make their own proposals on arms limitation, particularly in the Middle East. Egypt welcomed all initiatives and ideas designed to contribute to the promotion of international and regional stability and security and promised to engage in a constructive dialogue concerning such initiatives.

As a first step, and with a view to demonstrating the extent of Egypt's commitment and determination to take part in these discussions in a constructive manner, President Hosni Mubarak addressed letters to the Heads of State and Government of the five permanent members of the Security Council and

the major industrialized countries engaged in consultations on these matters, in order to acquaint them both with Egypt's position on the subjects of arms reduction and with its recent proposals.

In this connection, I should like to note that Egypt regards positively all disarmament proposals which ensure the following:

(a) Increased security for the nations of our region while maintaining lower quantities of armaments, bearing in mind that security can be achieved only through peaceful relations, dialogue and political arrangements, eschewing the logic of force;

(b) A qualitative and quantitative balance between the military capabilities of all States in the region, because a continuation of the current imbalance is unacceptable in a region which is striving for a just and comprehensive peace;

(c) The conclusion of agreements on arms reduction and disarmament which may be applied to all States of the region and be complemented by effective monitoring measures and at the same time secure equal rights and responsibilities for those nations, while allowing the nations of the region to cooperate with the international community in establishing arrangements for arms reduction and disarmament so that the problem may be addressed in an integrated and comprehensive manner in accordance with those nations' real security requirements;

(d) The accordance of priority to ridding the region of weapons of mass destruction - particularly nuclear, chemical and biological weapons - together with consideration of measures for conventional arms reduction when political circumstances permit, following the achievement of peace in the region or, at least, once the peace process has made substantial progress towards the attainment of its goal.

I am pleased to inform you that, on 5 July 1991, Egypt announced a series of additional ideas and proposals designed to contribute to the ongoing dialogue on efforts to reduce armaments in our region and, in particular, to accelerate the establishment of the Middle East as a zone free of weapons of mass destruction.

These proposals are as follows:

(a) Egypt calls on the major arms-producing States - and particularly the permanent members of the Security Council - as well as Israel, Iran and the Arab States to deposit undertakings with the Security Council in which they clearly and unconditionally endorse the declaration of the Middle East as a region free of weapons of mass destruction and commit themselves not to take any steps or measures which would run counter to or impede the attainment of that objective.

(b) Egypt calls on the arms-producing States and the parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to step up their efforts to

ensure that all Middle East nations which have not yet done so adhere to the Treaty, in recognition of the fact that this is a step of the utmost importance and urgency.

(c) Egypt calls on nations of the Middle East region which have not yet done so to declare their commitment:

(i) Not to use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons;

(ii) Not to produce or acquire any nuclear weapons;

(iii) Not to produce or acquire any nuclear materials susceptible to military use and to dispose of any existing stocks of such materials;

(iv) To accept the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards regime whereby all their nuclear facilities become subject to international inspection.

(d) Egypt calls on those nations of the region which have not yet done so to declare their commitment to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, as well as to the Convention concerning the prohibition of biological weapons of 1972, no later than the conclusion of the negotiations on the prohibition of chemical weapons being conducted by the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva.

(e) Egypt calls on Middle East States to declare their commitment actively and fairly to address measures relating to all forms of delivery systems for weapons of mass destruction.

(f) Egypt calls on nations of the region to approve the assignment to an organ of the United Nations or another international organization of a role, to be agreed upon at a future date, in the verification of those nations' compliance with such agreements on arms reduction and disarmament as may be concluded between them.

In order to give added impetus to the negotiations between all the parties concerned with these matters, Egypt intends to make direct contact with the major parties concerned - both internationally and in the Middle East region - by dispatching envoys and through the use of conventional diplomatic channels, with a view to discussing these various ideas and means for their implementation in both the bilateral and multilateral contexts at the regional and international levels.

(Signed) Amre MOUSSA
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Arab Republic of Egypt

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General Assembly Security Council

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A/45/1044
S/22856
31 July 1991
ENGLISH
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 28
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE
AND SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 30 July 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Honduras to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a press release issued on 29 July 1991 by the Press and Information Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (see annex).

I request circulation of this letter and the annex thereto as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 28, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Roberto FLORES BERMUDEZ
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Press release issued on 29 July 1991 by the Press and Information Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs wishes to state, for the national and international media, that, according to information received this afternoon, an armed attack took place today at Mapulaca, Department of Lempira, on the border between El Salvador and Honduras.

Preliminary indications are that Honduran army servicemen were attacked by elements of an FMLN commando. As a result two women were killed, and three civilians and three servicemen, who were in a dining-room, were wounded. The wounded are being evacuated to Tegucigalpa.

The incident took place in Honduran sovereign territory. It is extremely disquieting that attacks are being carried out against Honduran forces at a time when the promotion of peace in Central America is the main goal of the Central American Governments, reflecting the widespread aspirations of the peoples of the isthmus. The incident has been reported to ONUCA for the purposes of bringing the matter to the attention of the United Nations and of assisting investigation of the facts.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22857
31 July 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 21 July 1991, 1/ and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

Recalling the report of the Secretariat team 2/ and without prejudice to the views of Member States thereon,

Taking note of the letter dated 15 July 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, 3/

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. Decides to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period of six months, that is, until 31 January 1992;

2. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

1/ S/22829.

2/ S/22129/Add.1.

3/ S/22791.

3. Re-emphasizes the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978, 4/ approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. Reiterates that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

4/ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1978, document S/12611.

UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/22858
30 July 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 26 JULY 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF GREECE TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Greece to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with reference to His Excellency's Note No. SCPC/F/91(4-1) of 3 July 1991 has the honour to inform him of the following:

The Greek Government immediately after the invasion of Kuwait by Iraqi troops adopted a series of measures enumerated in Doc. S/21613 of 23.8.90 and has also been implementing EEC regulations 2340/90 and 3155/90.

All exports of arms and of any kind of military equipment from Greece are under governmental control and subject to a licence issued on a case-by-case basis by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade.

The competent authorities involved in the export of military equipment have been informed of and strictly comply with the pertinent Security Council resolutions, namely resolutions 661 (1990), 687 (1991) and with the Guidelines annexed to the Secretary-General's report (S/22660) approved by the Security Council in resolution 700 (1991).

Consequently Greece does not sell or supply any kind of military equipment to Iraq.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22859
30 July 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 29 JULY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF CHILE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to his note SCPC/7/91(4-1) of 3 July, relating to Security Council resolution 700 (1991), which reiterates "the prohibitions against the sale or supply of arms to Iraq and related sanctions established in paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991)".

In this connection, the Permanent Mission of Chile informs the Secretary-General that the Government of Chile is maintaining in force Supreme Foreign Affairs Decrees No. 808 of 8 August 1990, which orders full compliance with Security Council resolution 661 (1990) imposing sanctions on the Republic of Iraq, and No. 1139 of 30 October 1990, ordering compliance with Security Council resolution 670 (1990) which supplements resolution 661 (1990).

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22860
30 July 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 29 JULY 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF FINLAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Acting Permanent Representative of Finland to the United Nations presents her compliments to His Excellency the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with reference to his note SCPC/7/91/4-1 of 3 July 1991, has the honour to transmit to the Secretary-General the following information on the implementation of paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 700 (1991).

All exportation of defence material from Finland as well as the transport of such material through the Finnish territory to a third country are regulated in the conventions and agreements binding upon Finland and the relevant domestic laws.

According to Act 659/67 Concerning the Implementation of Certain Obligations incumbent upon Finland as a Member of the United Nations, mandatory decisions of the Security Council, including e.g. a prohibition to export military equipment to certain areas, are binding upon Finland.

It is an established policy that Finland does not supply arms to belligerent States or crisis areas or areas where hostilities are likely to break out.

Since Iraq invaded Kuwait no authorizations for licences to export defence material to Iraq have been granted by the Government of Finland.

New York, 29 July 1991

91-24400 3162a (E)

UNITED
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Distr.
GENERAL

S/22861
31 July 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 30 JULY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MYANMAR TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permament Representative of the Union of Myanmar to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and in reply to the Secretary-General's note dated 3 July 1991 requesting information, in pursuance of paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 700 (1991), on the measures instituted by the Government of Myanmar for meeting the obligations set out in paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991), has the honour to state as follows:

Following the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 661 (1990), the Government of Myanmar on 15 August 1990 decided to take neccesary measures for the full implementation of the provisions of the said resolution. To give effect to this decision the Ministry of Trade of the Government of Myanmar issued directives to all ministries and government departments concerned as well as to non-governmental organizations, private enterprises and Myanmar nationals prohibiting them from engaging in any trade directly or indirectly with Iraq.

In conjunction with the laws and regulations in force in the country those directives that the Myanmar Government is continuing to enforce fully meet the obligations set out in paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991) and will also enable the Myanmar authorities to act in a manner consistent with the relevant parts of the guidelines approved by the Security Council in resolution 700 (1991).

91-24416 2490g (E)

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31 July 1991

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NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 2997th meeting on 31 July 1991, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East":

"The members of the Security Council have noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) (S/22829) submitted in conformity with resolution 684 (1991).

"They reaffirm their commitment to the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. In this context, they assert that any State shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.

"As the Security Council extends the mandate of UNIFIL for a further interim period on the basis of resolution 425 (1978), the members of the Council again stress the need for the implementation of that resolution in all its aspects. They express their appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff in this regard. They reiterate their full support for the Taif Agreement and commend the Lebanese Government for the recent successful deployment of its army in the Sidon and Tyre regions in the process of extending its authority over all Lebanese territory.

"The members of the Security Council take this opportunity to commend UNIFIL's troops and troop-contributing countries for their sacrifices and commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances."

91-24526 2491g (E)